

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 4.

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOYD, BREW BOYD, BAKER WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Prints clear matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day, \$.75
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VOLUME 4.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

NUMBER 65.

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CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines close master, or its equivalent in space,
constitutes a square.

1 Square, 1 day, \$1.00
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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year each
line for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Slight discount given to local and foreign business, having
precedence of ordinary advertisements, 10 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.
Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies,
etc., etc.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted still for bid, and charged accordingly.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance,
and will be charged by value from
Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Directory.

GEO. B. ELY,
Counselor at Law. Office in Lynde's block, Janesville,
Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homoeopath and Surgeon. Office at Beau's Hat Store,
Residence, Locust street, west of Dr. Pendleton's.

EDWARD RUGER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Office in Empire block,
No. 5, third story, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer. Janesville,
Wis., block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE.
Have for sale a large stock of Fruits and Ornamental
Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nurseries,
three-quarters of a mile west of the river. 4

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office over Rock County Bank, corner of Main
and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis., apartment.

ELDREGE, PEASE & RUGER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Empire
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

B. E. RUGER,
T. H. RUGER,
POTTER & WINANS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office under the
Central Block, Janesville, Wis.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,
E. W. GIFFORD, Successor to N. W. & D. Bachelder,
dealer in Italian and West Rutland Marble. Shop on
corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. 31st floor.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Exchange
block, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

DR. E. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. Prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms one door west of McKey & Bros.,
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect and Plans for buildings, public and private,
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimated, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lynde's block. 15th floor.

T. B. WOLLISS,
Baker's and Confectioner, East Milwaukee street. All
kinds of Biscuits, Candy, Biscuit, Bread, Cakes, Cereals,
Ice Cream, and all other kinds of establishe served
upon the shortest notice.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
Corner Main and First North street, east side of river.

A. NORRIS,
PROPRIETOR,
The subscriber invites a share of the public patronage,
northern.

DR. G. W. CHITTENDEN,
Homoeopath and Surgeon. Office at his residence on
Academy street, a few doors north of the Milwaukee
freight depot. Dr. C. keeps books. Cases with medi-
cines for depots.

SLOAN, PATTEN & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. In Lunde's
block, Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAMS & ACHILLES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Lunde's
block, Janesville, Wis.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis.

W. R. ROBINSON,
Solicitor.

W. W. HOLDEN, State Agent,
Janesville, Wis.

INCORPORATED 1819---Charter Perpetual
Fire Insurance Exclusively!

Cash Capital, \$400,000.00
Cash Assets, \$82,325.00

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Branch Office, 21 and 23 West Third St., Cincinnati, O.

M. ALLEN, General Agent.

Agents in the principal towns and cities in the Union.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

W. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Exchange
block, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

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Cash Capital, \$400,000.00
Cash Assets, \$82,325.00

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Branch Office, 21 and 23 West Third St., Cincinnati, O.

M. ALLEN, General Agent.

Agents in the principal towns and cities in the Union.

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W. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Exchange
block, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

DR. E. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. Prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms one door west of McKey & Bros.,
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect and Plans for buildings, public and private,
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimated, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lynde's block. 15th floor.

T. B. WOLLISS,
Baker's and Confectioner, East Milwaukee street. All
kinds of Biscuits, Candy, Biscuit, Bread, Cakes, Cereals,
Ice Cream, and all other kinds of establishe served
upon the shortest notice.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
Corner Main and First North street, east side of river.

A. NORRIS,
PROPRIETOR,
The subscriber invites a share of the public patronage,
northern.

DR. G. W. CHITTENDEN,
Homoeopath and Surgeon. Office at his residence on
Academy street, a few doors north of the Milwaukee
freight depot. Dr. C. keeps books. Cases with medi-
cines for depots.

SLOAN, PATTEN & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. In Lunde's
block, Janesville, Wis.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, May 23, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
Hannibal Hamlin,
of Maine.

Republican Presidential Electors
AT LARGE:

WALTEER D. McINNOD, of Marion.

BRADFORD RUXFORD, of Waukesha.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughn, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALICE BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDBERG, of Jefferson.

Abraham Lincoln and the Declaration of Independence.

The following is an extract from one of the speeches delivered by Mr. Lincoln, during the great political campaign of 1858, in Illinois. It is a masterpiece of extempore eloquence, while the sentiments expressed must receive the assent of all who truly believe in the great truths enunciated by the immortal Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence was formed by the representatives of Americans, from thirteen states of the Confederacy, twelve of which were slaveholding communities. We need not discuss the way or the reason of their becoming slaveholding communities. It is sufficient for our purpose that *all of them* greatly deplored the evil and that they placed a provision in the constitution, declared that it should *not* be admitted prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the people, through congress, from putting a stop to the traffic immediately at the cause of the war. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, would the fathers of the republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficial influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? These communities, by their representatives in all independent halls, said to the whole world of men, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the Universe. This was their bold and wise understanding of the service of the Creator to His creatures.

Applause! Yes, gentlemen to all. His eloquence, to the whole great family of benevolent enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divinity name and like was sent from the world to be treasured on, and adored, and imitated by its fellows.

They grained not only the whole race of men then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the furthest posterity,

to lay a broad foundation to guide their children and their children's children, and the younger myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages.

Wisdom-statemen as they were, they knew the tendency of property to breed tyrants, and so they established these distant & favorite seats, that in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or men but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxons, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the human and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man's weaker would dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. [Loud applause.]

Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great foundations of the Declaration of Independence, if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and irritate the symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men *are not* created equal in those inalienable rights enunciated by our chart of liberty, let me entice you to come back to the fountain whose waters spring close to the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought for the posterity of any man, whoomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but feed this sacred principle. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. *But do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.*

We have here an eloquent annullation of the old-time doctrine, believed in by the patriots and sages of our revolution, that the whole family of man was included in that immortal Declaration—that nothing stampeded the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and injured by its fellows.

It has become the habit of our democrats to sneer at the Declaration of Independence, to call its great truths abstractions and "glibbering generalities," and to follow Judge Taney in declaring that it meant only to include white men, and of these only our English ancestors, who made the Declaration.

This they have been forced to do, because the democratic party follows the fortunes of slavery, and is bound to defend all its heresies, even to the repudiation of the Great Charter of American Liberty.

It is time to come back to the doctrine of the fathers upon this subject, and we are highly entitled that we have a candidate for the presidency who is of the same opinion.

Judge Douglas' prospects are regarded at Washington as being entirely destroyed by the nomination of Lincoln. His great strength, it was claimed, lay in the northwest, which is now extinguished. The "little Giant" is politically dead, and Lincoln may now be called the "Giant Killer."

A Little Episode.

After the President of the Chicago convention had taken his seat, and everything was ready for the transaction of business, Mr. Judd of Illinois, arose and presented to the president a beautifully wrought oak gavel, finished and ornamented with ivory and silver. The oak was a piece taken from Commodore Perry's flag ship, the Lawrence.

In making the presentation, Mr. Judd said:

It is not from its size that its power is to be estimated. It is like the republican rule, strong but not noisy. (Great enthusiasm.) It is not that the republicans require a noisy and violent government, or that they require to put down the sham democracy; but they require, and intend to apply to them and to all persons who seek disunion and keep up a cry about destroying our government, the little force necessary to control and restrain them, like the little force which it will be necessary for you, Mr. President, to use in presiding over the deliberations of this convention. (Great cheers.)

There is a motto, too, which should be a motto for every republican in this convention—the motto borne upon the flag of the gallant Lawrence, "don't give up the ship." (Great cheering.) Mr. President, in presenting this to you, in addition to the motto furnished by the mechanic who manufactured this as an evidence of his warmth and zeal in the republican cause, I would recommend to this convention to believe that the person who will be nominated here can, when the election is over in November, send a despatch to Washington in the language of the gallant Perry, "we have met the enemy, and they are ours." (Terrible cheering.) Voices, "name, name." Mr. President, in the beginning I should have named Mr. C. G. Thomas of Chicago. (Hearty applause.)

The Declaration—In behalf of the convention I accept from the hands of the gentleman from Illinois the present made by the Chicago mechanic; and I have only to say to-day that all the anguishes are that we shall meet the enemy, and they shall be ours. (Loud cheers.)

LITERACY OF THE DELEGATES—\$1,000,000 LEFT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Democrat says: "The amount of money left in our city by the delegates and the other strangers now here will be very large—There are probably 100,000 strangers now in Chicago, and if each one only leaves ten dollars behind him, the result will be a deposit of one million. Many country merchants have put off their usual spring purchases until now, and our wholesale merchants are doing a very heavy trade."

155—We continue to receive accounts from all parts of the country of the enthusiastic reception of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. It takes as well in the east as in the west.

156—The house on the 21st, took up the homestead bill as amended by the senate, and substituted therefor the original house bill by 104 against 59. So the subject will again go to the senate.

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158—This is a mistake. Neither Wisconsin nor Michigan changed their votes at that time. Of course, when a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, all the delegates in the convention voted for it.

159—AN EDITORIAL ROW.—The La Crosse Union and Democrat is edited by Messrs. Swineford and "Brick" Pomeroy. The former is for Buchanan, the latter for Douglas. The former was in Milwaukee the other day, when "Brick" pitched in strong for "Little Doug." Swineford returned to La Crosse and apologized to his readers for the articles. Next day they both published articles, each saying the other would not back down, and each writing for his own democratic candidate. In the meantime, Dr. Blakesley, former editor of the Union, publishes a prospectus, proposing to issue another paper under the title of National Democrat. Things appear to be somewhat "complicated" among the democratic editors at La Crosse.

160—Dates from Denver City to the 15th inst., have been received. Rich gush mines have been discovered at the head waters of Blue river, containing lumps of gold varying in value from \$1 to \$17. It is estimated that 5,000 people have arrived via the Platte route.

161—A distressing drought still prevails in Kansas from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. But very little rain has fallen for nearly three months, and fears are entertained of a total failure of all the crops.

162—A new campaign paper has been started at Chicago called the "Rail Splitter."

163—RAREY'S WHEREABOUTS.—Mr. Rarey has returned to England after an absence of some thirteen weeks in the East. His time was principally occupied by his travels in the desert among the Arabs, whose horse handling peculiarities he wished to observe. It is, we believe, his wish to complete his cavalry contract, and give fifty more public exhibitions to the United Kingdom, and then leave for America in the summer.

164—The foreign ministers at Washington treat the Japanese embassy with marked indifference because the United States received the first compliment of a visit.

165—BETTER NOT.—A southern boy offers to fight the Benicia boy for the sum of \$10,000 dollars.

166—DARING ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was committed in New York city the other evening. A man broke a pane of glass in the front window of a gold pen store in Broadway, and seizing a rich specimen of gold bearing quartz on exhibition, worth about \$200, escaped with a confederate in a wagon.

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172—How OLD Abe RECEIVED THE NEWS.—When the news of the nomination was received in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln was in the State Journal office. A boy came heading into the room, where he was sitting, with a sealed dispatch, which he placed in his hand. Mr. Lincoln opened and a sudden dolor came over his features. He gazed upon it intently nearly three minutes. Then his customary smile returned and he rose, saying, "Well, boys, there is a little woman down at our house who is interested in this business;" and he walked away without any further appearance of agitation, to inform Mrs. Lincoln of the joyful news. *Chicago Tribune.*

173—NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS! POLITICAL Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

174—THE WHITELAW BAKER would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that he has recently taken the establishment formerly occupied by C. M. Merrell, where he is now located, at three o'clock P.M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of other business that may arise there, May 15th, 1860. may12dft NEWELL'S

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177—TO RENT.—The store lately occupied by A. Thompson, on Main street—pre-lease given immediately. Engine Co. 18, 1860. E. D. TALLMAN.

178—VOYAGE OF THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, now ready. The first book of the New American Cyclopedias, which can be seen at the NEWELL'S BOOKSTORE, O. J. DODDSON, April.

179—TO RENT.—A good brick house, with a very small rent. April to

The Japanese Embassadors.

The Japanese made their visit to the president on the 17th in great state. The scene at Willard's was quite interesting, the whole street being crowded with spectators. After the preparations had been completed, the Chief Ambassador, accompanied by Captain Dupont, made his appearance, dressed in the most imposing manner, when he was instantly surrounded by his officers, who guarded him to the open carriage, in which he took a seat, the servants of the expedition kneeling before he passed them. His body guard immediately placed themselves on each side and behind the coach, positions which they held during the subsequent march to the president's house, and the band moved forward to give place to that of the second ambassador. The appearance of the prince at the door was the signal for the military, who, at the word of command, shouldered arms, and the band played a national air. The second ambassador then appeared, followed by the suite, and similar ceremonies were observed as in the case of the principal, who was gone through with for the second, and so with all the other grades of natives, were present at the trial, the force which it will be necessary for you, Mr. President, to use in presiding over the Panama railroad company's trial to the court.

The incidents are these: A Mr. Smith, an American merchant, doing business at Hakodadi, recently caught one of the natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. Smith discharged his pistol at the intruder, and thinks he wounded him, but the robber, dropping some money he had obtained, took to flight. Mr. Smith pursued him, and fired six times while running about three hundred yards, until the man fell, pierced with five balls. He lived only about one hour. Mr. Smith was arrested, tried by the American court, and acquitted. The Russian and English consuls, the governor, vice governor, two interpreters, and several of the lower grades of natives, were present at the trial, and did not appear to be satisfied with the decision. The affair was settled too quickly to suit their fancy.

As this is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in Japan, it has excited considerable interest among the foreigners in that country. *New York Post.*

179—THE OTTOMAN MURDERER—A LITTLE STUPID PRACTICE.—Last Saturday night a young gentleman by the name of Talib, stopping at the Pacific House, was relieved of his purse, containing about \$160. The officers were put upon the track, and on Monday last, C. P. Smith, city marshal, assisted by the sheriff of this county, succeeded in tracing the supposed thief to Ottomana City. They caused his arrest there, and had him committed to jail, to await a trial before the governor of Iowa. Subsequent investigation led our city marshal to believe the individual thus arrested to be none other than "Lant McComb," the murderer of Laura J. Harvey, and for whom a reward of \$1,000 is offered. Some of the Nebraska officials, becoming possessed of a suspicion, at about the same time, that this was the Ottomana murderer, with an eye to securing the reward, undertook to play off a sharp trick on our city marshal. They took the prisoner from the jail on Thursday last, placed him in a carriage, and drove down the river on the Nebraska side, crossed over to this side at Bellevue and struck a bee-line for Ottomana through the scattered tier of counties. All this was perfectly gratifying to the party of Ottomana officials.

It is known here that many anti-Douglas delegates to the Charleston convention have prepared an address which they may shortly issue, proposing to pay \$40,000 a year for messages, and the public \$3 for ten words. If the corporations do not accept these terms within 30 days, then sealed proposals are to be invited and the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. That government asked \$40,000,000 to extend the term to 99 years, and to relinquish the right of New Orleans to purchase the railroad for \$5,000,000 in 15 years from this time.

Lient. Rodman's great gun, the Floyd, is now on her way to Fort Monroe, and was examined with marked satisfaction to-day by Prince de Joinville and others interested in such heavy ordnance.

Mr. Burnett opposed the bill as creating an oppressive monopoly.

Other gentlemen expressed their views and the subject was passed over.

180—SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial in favor of changing the tariff.

Mr. Fessenden called up the deficiency bill as returned from the house. The latter had stricken out the provisions for paying the widow of Lewis T. Linn for arrears of mileage.

The Senate, after some debate receded from its amendment.

Mr. Thompson introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of Augustus S. Baldwin to the active list as Lieutenant in the navy.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to grant the alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the consul and diplomatic bill, and the committee of conference were ordered to confer with a similar committee on the part of the house.

181—THE MARKET.

182—NEW MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

183—MRS. FRITZ respectfully invites the ladies of Janesville and vicinity to visit her new military establishment, on Main street, opposite Engine House No. 2, on Saturday, May 25th, 1860.

184—MR. COFFIN is to be present at the annual meeting of the New England Society, April 22d, 1860.

185—R. B. TREAT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office as heretofore. Physician and Surgeon. Office as heretofore.

186—GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Will furnish full and reliable

187—A B S T R A C T S O F T I T L E

to any lands in Rock county.

188—OFFICE IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, Main Street, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

JOHN R. BENNETT, J. B. CASSIDY, CHAS. R. GIBB.

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Abraham Lincoln and the Declaration of Independence.

The following is an extract from one of the speeches delivered by Mr. Lincoln, during the great political campaign of 1858, in Illinois. It is a master-piece of extempore eloquence, while the sentiments expressed must receive the assent of all who truly believe in the great truths enunciated by the immortal Declaration of Independence. Mr. Lincoln said:

The Declaration of Independence was formed by the representatives of American liberty, from thirteen states of the Confederacy—twelve of which were slaveholding communities. We need not discuss the way or the reason of their becoming slaveholding communities. It is sufficient for our purpose that all of them greatly deplored the evil and that they placed a provision in the constitution which they supposed would gradually remove the disease by cutting off its source. This was the abolition of the slave trade. So general was the conviction, the public determination, to abolish the African slave trade, that the provision which I have referred to as being placed in the constitution, declared that it should not be abolished prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the people, through congress, from putting a stop to the traffic immediately at the close of the war. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, would the fathers of the republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficial influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? These communities, by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the Universe. This was their lofty, noble and wise understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen to all His creatures, to the whole great family of man, In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race of men then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages.

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During the third ballot, and after it was known that Mr. Lincoln had received the requisite number of votes, each state, California leading off, began to change its vote for Lincoln, the excitement was at its highest pitch. Every state had now changed its vote for Mr. Lincoln except the Empire state—whose delegation had been remarkably quiet and cool possessed up to this time.

This is a mistake. Neither Wisconsin nor Michigan changed their votes at that time. Of course, when a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, all the delegates in the convention voted for it.

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The foreign ministers at Washington treat the Japanese embassy with marked indifference because the United States received the first compliment of a visit.

BETTER NOT.—A southern boy offers to light the Benicia Boy for the sum of \$10,000 dollars.

DARING ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was committed in New York city the other evening. A man broke a pane of glass in the front window of a gold pen store in Broadway, and seizing a rich specimen of gold bearing quartz on exhibition, worth about \$300, escaped with a confederate in a wagon.

Piccolomini was married on the 22d of March, and it is said will visit Boston with her husband next fall.

The revolt in the island of Sicily has not been put down, but was extending at the latest accounts.

Douglas' prospects are regarded at Washington as being entirely destroyed by the nomination of Lincoln. His great strength, it was claimed, lay in the northwest, which is now extinguished. The "Little Giant" is politically dead, and Lincoln may now be called the "Giant Killer."

A Little Episode.

The Japanese Embassadors.

The Japanese made their visit to the president on the 17th in great state. The scene was crowded with spectators. After the preparations had been completed, the Chief Ambassador, accompanied by Captain Dupont, made his appearance, dressed in the most imposing manner; when he was instantly surrounded by his officers, who guarded him to the open carriage, in which he took a seat, the servants of the expedition kneeling while he passed them. His body guard immediately placed themselves on each side and behind the coach, positions which they held during the subsequent march to the president's house, and thinks discharged his pistol at the intruder, dropping some money he had obtained, took to flight. Mr. Smith pursued him, and fired six times, wounding him, but the robber, in such heavy ordnance.

As this is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in Japan, it has excited considerable interest among the foreigners in that country. —*New York Post.*

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—From a private letter from Jason, dated Hakodadi, January 12th, 1860, written by an American business in that city, we hear of an incident which may lead to results of importance. The Americans have hitherto been highly esteemed by the natives for their peaceful and honest manner of conducting business. Our information, perforce forwarded, via Shanghai, gives an account of the shooting of a native by an American, the first instance of the kind which occurred in Japan.

The incidents are these: A Mr. Smith, an American merchant, doing business at Hakodadi, recently caught one of the natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. Smith discharged his pistol at the intruder, and thinks he wounded him, but the robber, dropping some money he had obtained, took to flight. Mr. Smith pursued him, and fired six times, wounding him, but the robber, in such heavy ordnance.

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EDGERTON BRICK!

Wood and Coal Yard.

I am now receiving a new supply of very choice Edgerton Brick, which are offered at a very low price.

WOOD AND COAL YARD.

Is regularly supplied with new shipments and new stock.

Persons desiring to purchase either of these articles can make satisfactory prices with me.

R. T. LAWTON.

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R. T. LAWTON.

Cocaine for the Hair.

Camphor Ice, Camphor Tea and Camphor Soap, Aman-

dale, Hair Restoratives and Tonics, sold by

G. R. CURTIS, Projector Drug Store.

deedt-dft.

Senate.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial in favor of changing the tariff.

Mr. Fessenden called up the deficiency bill as returned from the house. The latter had struck out the provisions for paying the widow of Lewis T. Linn for arrears of mileage.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & CIBBS.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

With furnish full and reliable

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE to any lands in Rock county.

Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

JOHN R. DENNETT, J. B. CASSIDAY, C. B. CIBBS.

C. R. CIBBS is Commissioner for Pennsylvania-OHIO, Vermont and New York.

april 22dawt.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office as heretofore, directly

over Talman & Collin's Drug Store. Particular attention will be given to all cases requiring Medical or Surgical treatment.

Janesville, Aug. 1, 1860.

au240t.

New Millinery Establishment.

Mrs. PRUITT respectfully invites the attention of ladies to her new millinery establishment.

At the Spring of hats have been received and are now ready for sale at Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store.

West Milwaukee st., May 9, 1860.

G. R. CURTIS, ap240t.

Fashions for Spring of 1860.

THE Spring Style of Hats have been received and are now ready for sale at Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store.

West Milwaukee st., May 9, 1860.

G. R. CURTIS, ap240t.

HEROSINE! HEROSINE!

More Light and Less Expense.

I HAVE just received a supply of the celebrated

Hartford Coal Oil.

which is manufactured from the best Camel coal, and is superior to any Kerosene oil in market, being very light colored and burning with a clear, brilliant and steady flame, making the cheapest and most agreeable light for any room. It is sold in 500 bushels, 1,000 bushels, 2,000 bushels, 3,000 bushels, 4,000 bushels, 5,000 bushels, 6,000 bushels, 1,200 bushels, 1,220 bushels, 1,250 bushels, 1,270 bushels, 1,290 bushels, 1,300 bushels, 1,320 bushels, 1,340 bushels, 1,360 bushels, 1,380 bushels, 1,400 bushels, 1,420 bushels, 1,440 bushels, 1,460 bushels, 1,480 bushels, 1,5

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Thermometrical Table.

Exp by Andrew Palmer, Jr., at the Wisconsin Drug Store.
Date 6 A. M. 12 M. 6 P. M. WIND. WEATHER.
May 21. 55° 65° N. W. W. Cloudy.
May 22. 55° 65° S. E.

Meeting at the Court Room To-Night.

A meeting of the republicans of the city, and such friends from abroad as may be in the city, will be held at the

COURT ROOM, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

HON. L. P. HARVEY, and several other speakers will be in attendance. Let every republican rally.

Ratification Meeting.

This meeting is in progress as we go to press. The attendance is large, every town in the county being represented, and an enthusiastic spirit prevails. Set down Rock county as certain to do her whole duty.

We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE SCHOOLS.—There seems to be a difficulty in sustaining the public schools in Milwaukee. The city is in debt on their account \$42,000, and \$22,000 is required for the present year. If the indebtedness is paid, the schools cannot be continued without a tax of \$75,000. It is questionable whether it will be done.

RECONSTRUCTION.—In our issue of Saturday a provoking mistake occurred which made us say that Mr. L. B. Hudson of Janesville, Wisconsin, was arrested for stealing clothes from John Wallace who occupied the same rooms with him. The case was the exact antipodes of this. Wallace stole the clothes from Mr. Hudson, who with the aid of the police not only brought him to justice but has exposed a whole gang of precious rascals.—*Chicago Journal*.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.—The article on "Death," in the New Encyclopedia, has the following:

"As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which does not admit of the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where activity of mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to contine, it is surprising how often there has been observed a happy state of feeling on the approach of death. If I had sufficient strength to hold a pen, I would write how easy it is to die" were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: "Mo- thought my life hung only upon my lips, and I shut my eyes to help thrust it out, and took pleasure in languishing and letting go." A writer in the Quarterly Review records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning, declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were being closed forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation, which soothed and gratified him, and made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

A BULL CLIMBING UP ON A ROOF.—A young bull in Sadsbury, recently astonished the denizens of that locality, with some extraordinary feats. With other cattle, the bull was ranging in the farm yard; thence he ascended a short flight of stone steps rising from the yard to a bank. From this he got on to the roof of a shed which rested against the end of a barn. The eaves of this shed was about three feet from the ground. He ascended this until he reached the square of the barn. When he reached the highest point of the shed roof, with the agility of a cat he leaped undaunted from that to the roof of the main building, which was much higher—having what the carpenters term a three-eighth pitch. He continued his perilous ascent until he reached the comb or peak of the roof. Here the animal halted, presenting a curious spectacle, a bull on the very comb or root of the barn! In this situation he was observed by a number of spectators, who were equally lost in wonder at the means by which the animal ascended to his lofty position, and as to how he should descend to *terram firmam* without breaking his neck. Even the cattle in the yard seemed uneasy at the novel position of Master Bull, and at his foolish ambition to show himself. All hands, however, were soon relieved of their anxiety. The bull, after taking a survey of the surrounding country and having apparently satisfied his curiosity gave a flourish of his tail, and descended by the roof he ascended, and reached the ground in safety.—*St. Louis Dem.*

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Whether the Embassy will be welcomed in every part of the world with the same enthusiasm is another question, but we may assure our American friends that we are not in the least degree jealous of their priority in these arrangements. If their squadron first scared the Japanese into submissibility, they had a claim to the first treaty, and their geographical position was a pretty good guarantee for the honor of the first visit. It was no more than natural, indeed, that the first efforts of the Japanese in the way of commerce should be directed to the shores of China or California, instead of being addressed to the more distant regions of Europe. We care little in what way the current flows so long as it flows freely. It is already clear that Japan may become an exporting country of great importance, and it seems now ascertained that, though the shipments to Europe have not been numerous since the opening of the trade, the business transacted with China has been on a very extensive scale.

We are quite satisfied with this beginning. The early navigators hewed the shore before the ventured out upon the deep, and the Japanese merchants may feel their way to profit in contiguous ports before they stretch across the great ocean of the world. This Embassy, however, ought to do something in smoothing the road to intercourse. If a hundred Japanese are to travel freely over Europe, Asia, and America, they can hardly fail of getting their ideas expanded, and communicating their impressions to their countrymen at home.

—*London Times*, May 22.

THE SLAVE TRADE BUST.—The Key West Key of the Gulf states that when the bark Wildfire left the African coast, there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. The bark Wildfire left eight days before her, with seven hundred and fifty on board. Two Spanish armed steamers were also waiting at the Congo river, for cargoes of one thousand five hundred negroes each, bound for Cuba.

The legislature of Maryland, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting the manumission of slaves, by deed or will, after the first of next month.

An Unfinished Poem.

"He labors," says Paddy! "I think that the shock of Steve Douglas is stony. For to-day, there's much wind and blinks among the people, says Paddy. For they say that ticket will Lincoln, who made every friend reflect. When he faithfully stamped Illinois, and was hasted into the popular voice, over the people, who said, About Kansas and quarters and slaves, and—knives."

Who cling to the administration;

—Anxeration, justification.

At Charleston!!! &c., &c.,

To be continued (no time to finish.)

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